

# In-space Manufacturing: Exploration thru Innovation

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# What I thought I would get....











3D Printing, i.e.
Additive
Manufacturing





Large Facilities

Mass
Production
Time

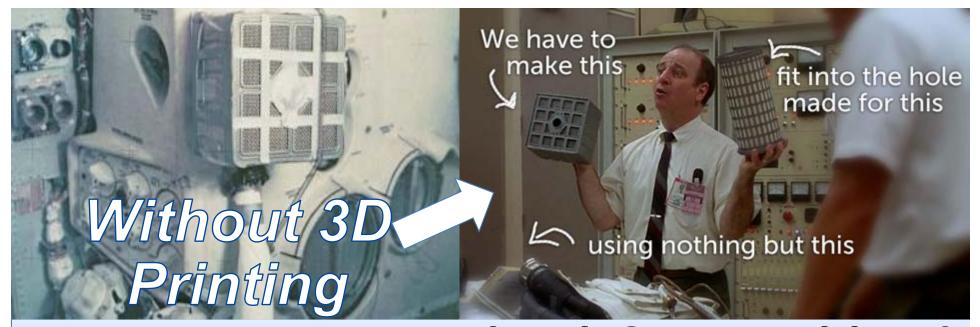
Big Workforce



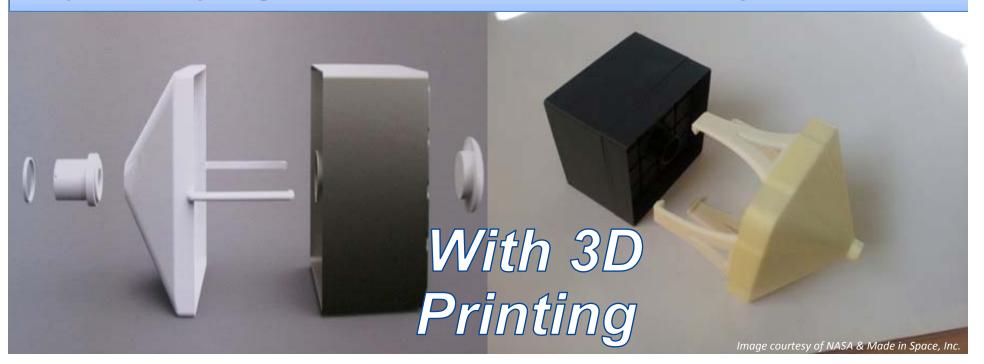
Independence







# Square peg in Round Hole? No problem!



### **In-space Manufacturing Platforms**

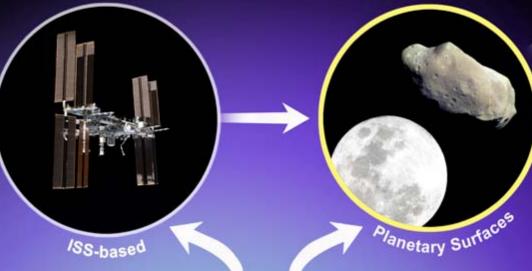


Space Missions

ISS Technology Demonstrations are Key to 'Bridging' necessary Technology Development to Full Implementation of the Required In-space Manufacturing Capabilities for Exploration of this Critical Exploration Technology.

#### **ISS Platform**

- 3D Print Tech Demo
- Qualification/Inspection of On-orbit Parts using Optical Scanner
- Additive Mfctr. Facility (AMF)
- In-space Plastic Feedstock Recycling
- · Utilization Catalogue



Note: Blue italics indicate AES ISM FY15 Activity Defined

#### **Planetary Surfaces Platform**

In-situ Feedstock Test Beds and Reduced Gravity Flights Which Directly Support Technology Advancements for Asteroid Manufacturing as well as Future Deep Space Missions.

- Additive Construction
- Regolith Materials Development & Test
- Synthetic Biology: Engineer and Characterize Bio-Feedstock Materials & Processes

#### **Earth-based Platform**

- Certification & Inspection of Parts Produced In-space
- In-space Characterization Database
- Printable Electronics & Spacecraft
- External In-space
   Manufacturing (not currently funded)



#### Earth-based Platform (cont.)

- In-space Metals Manufacturing Process Study (not currently funded)
- Additive Repair Ground Testing
- Self-Replicating/Repairing Machines
- In-situ Feedstock Development & Test: See Asteroid Platform

# **In-space Manufacturing Technology Development Vision**





Ground & Parabolic centric:

- Multiple FDM Zero-G parabolic flights
- Trade/System Studies for Metals
- Ground-based Printable Electronics/Spacec raft
- Verification & Certification Processes under development
- Materials Database
- Cubesat Design & Development

### **International Space Station** Printable Metal Add Mfctr. **Printing** Electronics Facility **SmallSats** Self-repair/ Optical Scanner replicate Recycler **3D Print Tech Demo**

 In-space:3D **Print: First Plastic Printer** on ISS Tech

2014

Demo

- NIAC Contour Crafting
- NIAC Printable **Spacecraft**
- · Small Sat in a Day
- AF/NASA Spacebased Additive **NRC Study**
- ISRU Phase II SBIRs
- Ionic Liquids
- Printable **Electronics**

• 3D Print Tech Demo

2015

- Future Engineer Challenae
- Utilization Cataloaue
- Cert Process Development
- •Add. Mfctr. Facility (AMF)
- In-space Recycler **SBIR**
- In-space Material Database
- External In-space 3D Printing
- Autonomous Processes
- Additive In-space Repair

### ISS:

2016

Utilization/Facility Focus

2018

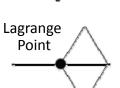
2017

- In-space Recycler Demo
- •ISM Verification & Integrated Facility Systems for stronger types of extrusion materials for multiple uses including metals & various plastics
  - Printable **Electronics Tech** Demo
  - Synthetic Biology Demo
  - Metal Demo Options

### **Exploration**

Mars

Asteroids



Lunar



2020-25

Lunar, Lagrange FabLabs

- Initial Robotic/Remote Missions
- Provision some feedstock
- Evolve to utilizing in situ materials (natural resources, synthetic biology)
- · Product: Ability to produce multiple spares, parts, tools, etc. "living off the land"
- · Autonomous final milling to specification

2030 - 40

**Planetary** Surfaces Points Fab

2025

- Transport vehicle and sites would need Fab capability
- Additive Construction

Mars Multi-Material Fab Lab

- · Utilize in situ resources for feedstock
- Build various items from multiple types of materials (metal, plastic, composite, ceramic, etc.)
- Product: Fab Lab providing selfsustainment at remote destination

National Research Council (NRC) Report on Space-Based Additive Manufacturing (AM)

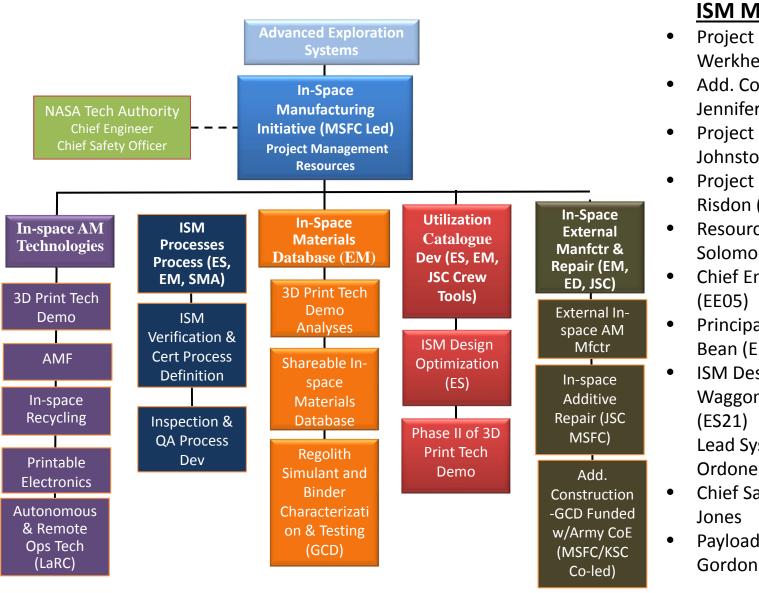
- The AF Space Command, AFRL Space Vehicles, the NASA Chief Technologist Office & STMD requested the NRC to:
  - (1) Evaluate the feasibility of the concept of space-based AM of space hardware, (2) Identify the science & technology gaps, and (3) Assess the implications of a space-based AM capability
  - o Report delivered in July 2014

### **Key Recommendations**

- NASA should *quickly identify AM experiments for all areas of ISS* utilization planning & identify any AM experiments worthy of flight that it can develop & test aboard the ISS during its remaining 10 years of service and determine if they are worthy of flight.
- Agencies need to do <u>systems</u> & <u>cost benefit analyses</u> (CBA) related to the value of AM in space. Analyses should not focus just on how AM could replace traditional manufacturing but how it can enable <u>entirely new structures</u> & <u>functionalities that were not possible before</u>.
   For example, a CBA would be helpful is in the manufacture of smaller satellites on the ISS.
- Targeted investment is needed in areas such as **standardization**, *cert*, & *infrastructure*.
- Decrease stove-piped parallel development, it is critical that there be <u>cooperation</u>, <u>coordination and collaboration within and across agencies</u>, <u>sectors</u>, <u>and nations</u>.
- NASA should <u>consider additional investments in the education and training</u> of both <u>materials</u> scientists with specific expertise in AM & <u>spacecraft designers and engineers</u> with deep knowledge of the use and development of AM systems.

# ISM Organization (Functional)



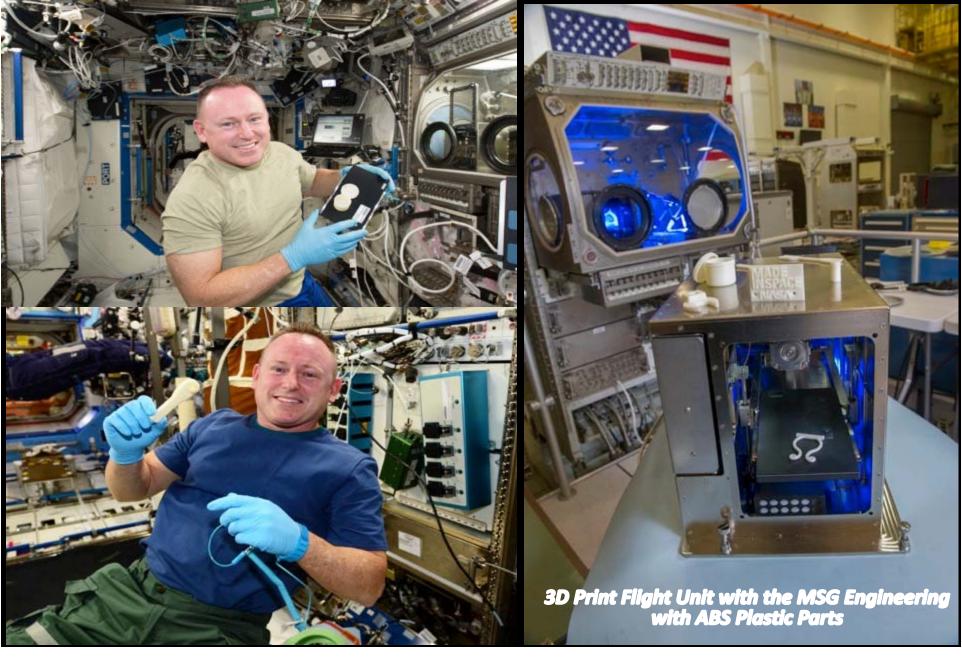


### ISM MSFC Core Team

- Project Manager: Niki Werkheiser (ZP30)
- Add. Construction Lead: Jennifer Edmunson (ZP30)
- Project Assoc.: Mallory Johnston (ZP30)
- Project Support: Diane Risdon (ZP30)
- Resource Lead: Dana Solomon (ZP02)
- Chief Engineer: Rick Ryan (EE05)
- Principal Investigator: Quincy Bean (EM42)
- ISM Design Leads: Jason Waggoner, Bobby Atkins (ES21)
  - Lead Systems Engineer: Erick Ordonez (ES13)
  - Chief Safety Officer
- Chief Safety Officer: Terry Jones
- Payload Safety Engineer:
   Gordon Deramus (QD22)

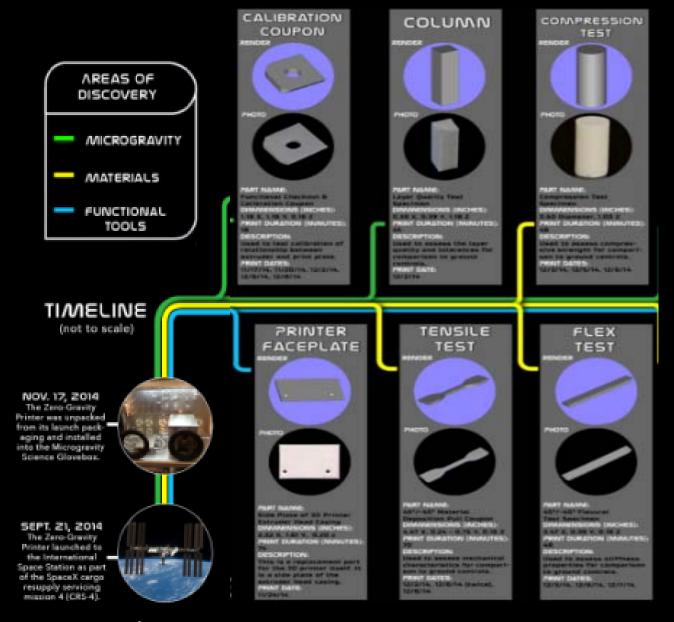
# ISM Task 1: First 3D Printer in Space!





# **3D Printing in Zero-G Tech Demo Objectives**





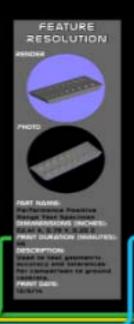
- The objective of the first phase of the technology demonstration is to confirm that *Printer and Processes work in microgravity* via printing of Test Articles & post-flight analyses.
- The objective of the second phase is to Demonstrate functionality of utilization parts such as crew tools and ancillary hardware.
- First parts printed returned on SPX-5 and will be sent to MSFC for detailed analyses and testing. All results will be published.

# 3D Printing in Zero-g Tech Demo Status





TORQUE



CROWFOOT



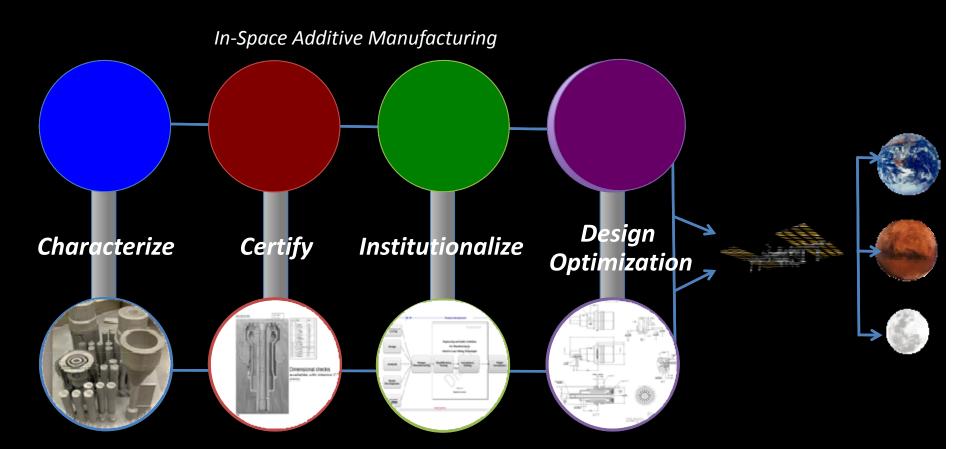




- To date, 25 parts have been printed of 14 unique objects. These included engineering test coupons, a microgravity test coupon, & utilization examples.
- Engineering Test Coupons:
  - O Column: layer quality & tolerance
  - Tensile: mechanical characteristics
  - Compression: compressive strength
  - o Flex: stiffness properties
  - Hole & Feature Resolution: geometric accuracy & tolerances for positive & negative range
  - o Torque: torque strength
- Overhang Structure: would be difficult, if not impossible, to print in gravity w/out supports
- Utilization Examples:
  - o Crowfoot Tool
  - o Sample Container
  - o Cubesat Clip
  - Ratchet (test of on-demand capability)

# **In-space Manufacturing Tenets**





SLM manufactured injector, mechanical property and microstructure test articles

CT Scan Nondestructive Inspection and Dimensional Verification Process Standards documentation for qualification/certificatio n process

Design for Additive Manufacturing Process

Note: Example is of Ground-Based Additive Manufacturing of Propulsion Components for Spaceflight

**Characterize**→ **Certify**→ **Institutionalize**→ **Design for AM** 

# **In-space Manufacturing Technologies**



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# PRINTED ELECTRONICS

# PRINTABLE SATELLITES

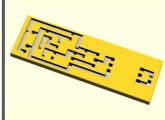
### **METALS**

# EXTERNAL STRUCTURES & REPAIRS

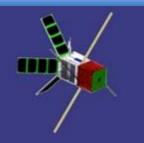
# ADDITIVE CONSTRUCTION



Recycling/Reclaiming 3D Printed Parts and/or packing materials into feedstock materials. This capability is crucial to sustainability inspace.



Leverage groundbased developments to enable in-space manufacturing of functional electronic components, sensors, and circuits. Image: Courtesy of Dr. Jessica Koehne (NASA/ARC)



The combination of 3D Print coupled with Printable Electronics enables on-orbit capability to produce "on demand" satellites.



Additively manufacturing metallic parts in space is a desirable capability for large structures, high strength requirement components (greater than nonmetallics or composites can offer), and repairs. NASA is evaluating various technologies for such applications. Image: Manufacturing Establishment website



Astronauts will perform repairs on tools, components, and structures in space using structured light scanning to create digital model of damage and AM technologies such as 3D Print and metallic manufacturing technologies (e.g. E-beam welding, ultrasonic welding, EBF3) to perform the repair. Image: NASA



Contour Crafting Simulation Plan for Lunar Settlement Infrastructure Build-Up B. Khoshnevis, USC



Illustration of a lunar habitat, constructed using the Moon's soil and a 3D printer.
Credit: Foster+Partners

# Technologies Under Development for Sustainable Exploration Missions

### In-space Manufacturing (ISM) Activities

NASA

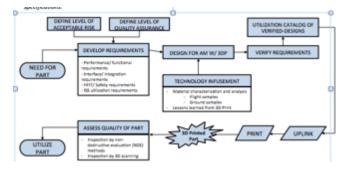
- 3D Printing in Zero-G Operations and Analyses: Print first parts onorbit and conduct analyses of Flight Parts compared to ground samples, publish results
- In-space Materials Characterization Database: Utilize MAPTIS to develop materials characterization database for in-space materials. FY15 focus on ABS, Ultem, & PEEK. RP+M Task
- In-space Verification & Certification Process: Develop verification and certification process for utilization of in-space manufacturing capability
- Utilization Catalogue Development: Develop a catalogue of approved parts for in-space manufacturing and utilization. Parts might include crew tools, payload components, medical tools, exercise equipment replacement parts, cubesat components, etc. JSC Crew Tools Office Co-PI. GrabCAD Challenge
- In-space Recycler Tech Demo (<u>FY14 15 SBIR</u>): Objective is to recycle 3D printed parts back into useable feedstock. Two Phase I SBIRs completed. Phase II Recommendations underway. Goal is to fly an Inspace Recycler Tech Demo on ISS in 2016.
- Future Engineers Program (<u>SAA</u>): National, multi-year STEM program via a SAA b/w NASA and American Society of Mechanical Engs (ASME). First 3D Printing in Space Challenge implemented this year. Winning student design will be printed on the ISS Tech Demo.
- AMF <u>SBIR Phase 2E</u> next gen printer to incorporated lessons-learned from 3D Print Tech Demo & additional capabilities.
- <u>Xhab</u> "Design of a Carbon-fiber/FDM Spacecraft Structural Fabrication System"
- Additive Repair Testing (JSC)
- Automation & Sensor Development (LaRC)
- Printable Electronics (MSFC, ARC, JPL)
- Additive Construction Project (GCD & CoE)





**Post-flight Analyses** 

**Utilization Catalogue** 



Verification & Certification







3D Printing in Space Challenge

In-space Recycler Tech Demo







**Additive Repair** 

### **In-space Manufacturing Summary**



In order to provide meaningful impacts to Exploration Technology needs, the ISM Initiative Must Begin to Influence Exploration Systems Design Now.

- In-space Manufacturing offers:
  - Dramatic paradigm shift in the development and creation of space architectures
  - Efficiency gain and risk reduction for low Earth orbit and deep space exploration
  - New paradigms for maintenance, repair, and logistics will lead to sustainable, affordable supply chain model.
- In-space Manufacturing Vision established which serves as input to Agency Technical Areas and Roadmap for Exploration
- TRL advancement to application-based capabilities evolve rapidly due to leveraging of significant ground-based technology developments, process characterization, and material properties databases
  - NASA-unique Investments are required primarily in applying the technologies to microgravity environment.
- We must do the foundational work it is the critical path for taking these technologies from lab curiosities to institutionalized capabilities.
  - Characterize, Certify, Institutionalize, Design for AM
- Ideally, ISS US Lab rack or partial rack space should be identified for In-space
   Manufacturing utilization in order to continue technology development of a suite of capabilities required for exploration missions, as well as commercialization on ISS.
- But the moment when we will truly know that we have reached our goal is when we can just push a button and say.....

